

DISADVANTAGES OF STANCHIONING COWS

By J. G. Ferneyhough,
State Veterinarian.

Some time ago when listening to the conversation of several gentlemen, each of whom keeps from ten to thirty dairy cows, I was impressed with a suggestion made by Mr. T. O. Sandy, who said he believed it was unwise to keep a herd of dairy cows tied in a narrow row of stalls during the night.

As a matter of fact, it has been stated that if a cow is accustomed to being tied over night in a narrow stall, whether confined by stanchion or chain, will at once show an increase in her flow of milk if turned loose in a dry shed with plenty of leaves or other good bedding upon which to sleep during the quiet hours of the night.

To appreciate the fact that a comfortable bed is essential to one who desires a good night's rest, and to realize that this rest is all important if we wish to be at our best the following day, we need only look back for a moment and consider the times when we have had the best of rest, and the times when we have had the worst. When we are in a comfortable bed, we feel the need of rest, and when we are in a narrow stall, we feel the need of rest.

Now, the question arises, is it essential from a sanitary standpoint that the cows be stanchioned, and the positions of the cows you have seen confined with stanchions with those of the animals at rest under a warm, dry shed, sleeping on a lot of good dry leaves with the natural earth beneath the stable bedding. To any one really in sympathy with the domestic animals, this comparison will at once emphasize the fact that it is exceedingly hard on a cow to require her to sleep on a concrete floor during the entire night, which is compelled to interfere with the natural process of breathing, as well as the circulation of blood, to say nothing of the discomfort to which the animal is subjected by the interference with the proper digestion and assimilation of the food eaten during the day.

Comparison With Human Beings.
As an example of this, I keep a certain rigid position, or as an even better comparison, call to mind some long trip you have taken on a passenger train when, during the long hours of the night you occupied a seat in a day coach, and you suddenly dropped into a doze, only to awaken in a short time, feeling very uncomfortable with your limbs cramped, one foot asleep, or some like trouble due to the effects of the narrow seat, and you would be able to appreciate the feelings of a cow which is trying to sleep in a little, narrow stall, with her head tied so close to the front of the stall that she could not possibly stretch out her legs on her side at a moment if she cared to do so. But this is not all; behind the cow is often found a drain, which is so arranged as to cut off the floor of the stall in abrupt manner, making it very uncomfortable for the cow, as in many cases when lying down her body is partially over the drain, and so has no support whatever. A trial of this position will convince even the most skeptical that it is very uncomfortable.

The situation is very plain to all lovers of live stock who have ever observed cattle at rest in a pasture at night, or during the day either, when the sun, animals were lying down to take their rest. The cow when in the pasture seldom spends the entire night in any one place, no matter how good the pasture may be. No, as a matter of fact, she gets tired of one position and will get up and walk about, thus resting herself by change of position and much needed exercise. It does not matter if she takes only a few steps—like man, the change is needed and is thus advantageous.

Man enjoys his chair during the day; he enjoys his clothes, too, but when night comes—the time for rest, or bedtime—then he wants his body free, even from the pressure of the clothing. He wants to have plenty of room and a comfortable bed, which is not hard enough to interfere with the circulation of his blood; then he can rest while asleep. Sleep in an awkward position does not always give rest to the tired limbs and body. Freedom when asleep is what we appreciate and need.

At milking time it is, in most cases, very essential to have the cow, but at night, when she wants to rest, give her a good, roomy resting place if you want the best results.

Provide a Good Cow Shed.
To my mind nearly every dairyman who keeps good dairy cows—and no man can afford to keep indifferent cows in a dairy—can also afford to build a shed which will afford a dry sleeping place for his cows. Provided the shed keeps the cows dry and also keeps off the cold wind, then the more fresh air the better. When we get ready to retire do we not in most cases put out the fire in the bedroom and open the window in order that we may sleep in the pure air? Give the cow a dry place, plenty of good bedding to rest on, with the natural dry earth underneath the bedding; then over her have a good roof and a wall

to break the wind, and she will keep warm in Southern Virginia, anyway. With a shed kept simply for a place for the cows to sleep, each morning when the cows are taken into the stalls to be fed and milked, a boy can, with a fork, soon clean up the manure from the night before and wheel it to the manure pit or shed. In fact, cows sleeping as above described keep much cleaner over night than they do when sleeping on hard floors. Nature provided the cow with a large, tender udder, and as a rule only the cows which are on good natural pastures have large udders. In such pastures they are at all times plenty of room, and soft grassy beds in which to rest the udders. Now, man ties up this cow, gives her the rich foods to develop the good flow of milk, and hence the large udder, but then he expects this cow to sleep on a hard floor, with the result in many cases that the udder is injured.

Hard Floor Injurious to Cow.
Many cows have their udders ruined from sleeping on hard floors. Nature provided the cow with a large, tender udder, and as a rule only the cows which are on good natural pastures have large udders. In such pastures they are at all times plenty of room, and soft grassy beds in which to rest the udders. Now, man ties up this cow, gives her the rich foods to develop the good flow of milk, and hence the large udder, but then he expects this cow to sleep on a hard floor, with the result in many cases that the udder is injured.

Again, if it is all-important that the cow which is giving a large quantity of milk morning and night, and is thus fed a full supper, should have access to a trough of pure fresh drinking water during the night. With the shed arrangement for a sleeping place for the dairy cow, in most cases it is possible to place a trough of fresh drinking water, to which each cow will go every night of her life if she only can.

I have had the pleasure of visiting a number of dairies. My experience has been that out in the country where the cows were well fed and had a plenty of good drinking water always fresh, and especially where they had a good, dry, roomy place to sleep at night, such troubles as tuberculosis are not half so prevalent as we find them in some of the so-called modern dairy barns.

The cow was never meant to sleep in a hot-house. Nothing is more important towards sanitation than good health in the animal. What is more productive of good health than comfortable quarters? Comfortable quarters means quarters in which the animal in question can rest as it would rest in its natural mode of life, aided by the hand of man in furnishing good food and water and the proper shelter, but not unnecessary confinement. We confine our criminals in order to punish them. Confinement the world over is recognized as punishment. We do not want to punish our dairy cows by requiring them to sleep in a hard, uncomfortable floor with their necks through a stanchion.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

By J. G. Ferneyhough, D. V. S.
Query from Howardsville, Va.—I have a colt two months and a half old which has a white enlargement in the region of the navel. Please tell me what to do for this.

Answer—Since you are fortunate in being located near Dr. Charles McCulloch, who lives only a few miles from here, I take pleasure in advising you to take the colt to Dr. McCulloch's home and give him to examine the animal and advise you what to do for the trouble. It is more than likely he will advise you to simply let nature take its course, as such troubles often disappear as the animal develops. However, I advise treatment for the same before examining the case is merely judging this case from similar ones in the past, and since the case in question may have some peculiarity which will only be known upon careful examination, I think it best for you to have the colt thoroughly examined by some one who knows just what the normal condition should be, and who can thus recognize the nature of the disorder.

Query from Wellville, Va.—I have a horse that drops down at times. I think he has some trouble with his spine. Please tell me through The Times-Dispatch what to do for him.
Answer—While it would be much better to have this horse examined by a veterinarian before treating him, yet if you cannot get the services of a veterinarian, I would advise that the horse be given on tablespoonful of powdered rosin on his feed at night for two nights in succession, as this is a simple remedy for some kidney troubles, which sometimes interfere with the use of the animal's back. The horse should also be well fed and cared for, and not worked at all or allowed to remain out in the cold night air or in wet weather. A plenty of good, nourishing food, with a plenty of fresh water and good, dry, clean quarters in which to sleep and rest, all combined, are more than apt to benefit the animal.

Query from Pleasant Shade, Va.—I have recently bought a colt (a female), and I bought the animal as a pure-bred colt. However, her hair is, in my mind, rather short and fine for the hair of a pure-bred colt. Kindly tell me if colts ever have short, fine hair.

Answer—Young female colts as a rule have much shorter hair than the male pups. In fact many of the females continue to have short hair compared with the hair of the males. While I do not pretend to be an authority on this subject by any means, as I have never had very much experience with thoroughbred colts, yet I have owned a few splendid dogs of this breed, and in my opinion the short hair does not indicate that the individual lacks in breeding, especially if she is a young animal; she may later develop a much longer coat of hair.



MABEL MCKINLEY,
America's Representative Soprano, at the Colonial.

News of Horses and Horsemen

By W. J. CARTER.
("Broad Hook.")

Reports seem to indicate that a race meeting of twenty-five days will certainly be held at Norfolk, at the track of the Jamestown Jockey Club, the grounds of which are within easy reach of the city. It is said that some of the substantial business men of Norfolk are behind the move, thus assuring the financial end. The purses are to be from \$200 to \$400, and there will be from five to seven races daily. Hart Derrham, a well-known Western horseman, will act as secretary and manager, with Washington Norvell as entry clerk and paddock judge, while the other officials are soon to be selected. The meeting will be run under American Turf Association rules, as it is not likely that recognition will be granted by the Jockey Club, the governing body in the East, as the latter refused point-blank to issue a license to the Jamestown meeting last fall, seeing that the Norfolk meeting is to last twenty-five days, the closing week will conflict with the Virginia State Fair race meeting, but as the latter will offer purses of \$200 and \$400 each, the clash is not looked upon as a very serious matter by the State Fair management, as a very useful class of horses will likely be in evidence at Richmond, because starting here will not place them under the ban of either the Jockey Club or the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, the rules of which will be observed.

It will be recalled that owners, trainers and horses that took part in the Jamestown meeting were regarded as outlaws by the Jockey Club, and though the ban has been removed in some instances, it still remains in others, while amnesty in the case of steeplechasers is not likely to be granted by the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association.

Regular Virginia Harness Season.
Although fairs and race meetings have already been held at some few places in Virginia, including Norfolk and Tazewell, which are members of the Maryland and Virginia circuit, the regular season of harness racing in this State and in the two Carolinas began this week at Galax, to be followed in regular succession by Radford, Tazewell, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Richmond, after which come the North Carolina fairs at Raleigh and Charlotte, with the finale of the circuit at Columbia, S. C., the last week in October. Then come other meetings at different points in South Carolina and Georgia, which another year may be enrolled as members of the regular Virginia-Carolina circuit, by which the chain would be materially strengthened.

The strongest members of the circuit are the trio of State Fairs at Richmond, Raleigh and Columbia, the State capitals, each of which seems a veritable Mecca during fair week, and it is not uncommon to record an attendance ranging from 25,000 to 50,000 on Thursday, that being set aside by custom as the "big day." Richmond's dates this year fall on the week of October 6th to 10th, when the purses for the harness races aggregate \$5,000 and are of the uniform value of \$500 each, while about the same amount is offered for runners, with purses of \$300 and \$400 each.

What Earling's Ponies Are Doing.
Samuel B. Earling, who manages, trains and drives the trotters and pacers in the Montezuma Stock Farm Stable of Richmond, after taking part in the meetings at Norfolk and Tazewell,

Va., where he won some money, shipped to Canal Dover, Ohio, and then to Erie, Penn. At both of the latter places several of his horses were placed. Earling will make his next start at Wheeling, West Virginia. Then he expects to take in the meetings following at Parkersburg, East Liverpool and Hooksett, Ohio. His stable includes the pacing mare Brooklet Chimes, 2:16 1-4, who is in good form this season and able to put in three heats around 2:10 over any fair half-mile track; Plasmann, 2:16 1-4, pacing; estuary, 2:15 1-4; Nettie May, 2:21 1-4; Gracie W., 2:23 1-4; William K., by Baron Dillon, and the promising green trotter Meda Direct, by Point Director, dam Meda, 2:24 1-2, by Harold.

Rock Sand In Form Again.
The green trotter Rock Sand, a dun gelding by Sable Rock, son of Sable Wilkes, 2:18, who made speed with astonishing rapidity a couple of seasons back and who could show miles around 2:15, and then trained off, has rounded to again. He is in the stable of William O. Bryan, at Acra Farm, who is working him miles around 2:20 with the final quarters in 32 and 33 seconds. Bryan likes the gelding so well that owner A. T. Griffith has decided to keep the son of Sable Rock and stake him next season. Akar, the three-year-old chestnut colt, by Aquilla, 2:19 3-4, is also showing a lot of speed in Bryan's hands, who breezed him the last quarter of a slow mile in 29.2 and seconds one day last week, and later sent him a mile in 2:15 1-2, with the latter half in 1:05 1-2. No more stiff work will be given Akar this season, but it is the intention to keep him over. This colt was born at Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., where he was bred. His dam is Pavetta, the dam of Utatlan, 2:22 1-4, by Pistachio, 2:21 3-4.

Nelly McZeus and Wanda West.
Nelly McZeus, 2:24 1-4, by McZeus, 2:15, and Wanda West, 2:22 1-4, by Wannamaker, are also doing well for Bryan. In a workout during the past week of Nelly McZeus and Rock Sand, the former with Joseph Staton up, placed the gelding the gelding a mile was negotiated in 2:20, with the latter half in 1:05 and the last quarter in 23 1-4 seconds.

With the Woodlawn Horses.
Harry C. Beattie, ex-M. F. H. of the Deep Run Hunt Club, and now owner of Woodlawn Farm, near this city, has recently made some very satisfactory sales of hunters, jumpers and harness horses; also of Shetland ponies, of which some fine specimens are still in evidence on the place. A big and handsome four-year-old bay gelding, by Blitzen, the Iron Horse, went to Mr. Adolph Dill of this city, to be used as a park hack and saddle horse, while the high jumpers and qualified hunters, Carnation, by Rover, son of Abd El Kader, dam by John Randolph, and a fine looking chestnut mare, by the daughter of Melindal, second dam Infatuation, by Telemachus. One of the handsomest Shetlands at Woodlawn is the black and white pony Montrose, who has recently been gelded and is being driven by young Harry Beattie. Cherrywood, the full brother to famous Morelo, is now taking his exercise in a paddock, but when the hunting season opens the son of Bolus and Cerise will probably be ridden to hounds.

Many Richmonds Will Show at Petersburg.
Richmond owners of roadsters, high steppers and hunters will all be represented at the Petersburg Horse Show on Friday and Saturday next. Most of the Richmond entries will be sent over by road a couple of days ahead, which seems to be preferable to shipment by train by most of the owners here. Among the entries in the roadster class at Petersburg will be the fine bay gelding, Frodo, who carried off the first prize in the Deer Run Hunt Club show last May for his owner, Charles A. Brown.

Another entry to this class will be the handsome chestnut mare, Princess Royal, owned by A. Randolph Howard, of Fredericksburg, from whom she won first prize in the open roadster class at Charlottesville in July. The management of the Petersburg Horse Show have been untiring in their efforts to make the affair a success, and this certainly seems assured with men at the helm like those who direct the course of the organization.

At Busch and Thetis.
Inflexible, the dead son of Hamburg and imported Berriedale, who passed away in June last, is credited with a couple of two-year-old winners this season in Al Busch, a stake winner, and Thetis.

Inflexible was a bay horse, foaled 1901, and his early death was a severe loss to Henry T. Oxnard, who owned the son of Hamburg, at the Blue Ridge Stud, Rectortown, Va. Berriedale, the dam of Inflexible, daughter of Donnivan, and Catlin, by Band Or, was bred in England, and

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around like a floater, but carries with considerably more speed. When the ball reaches the plate it takes a tremendous drop. Morgan's second "follow ball" discovery is even more mysterious than the first. It is a ball that drops and has a two-foot break at the plate. The only time Morgan used the "follow ball" was when he pitched last night here. With the bases full and Crawford and Cobb coming up Morgan faced a situation that would have sent him to the pen if he had not struck out both men with the new curve.

Nineteen-Year-Old Fred Stahr.
Stahr is the property of the Roanoke Club of the Virginia League. Regarding him the Roanoke correspondent writes a "Fred Stahr established a new world's pitching record on August 6th, while pitching for Anderson in the Carolina League against Charlotte. Pitching the first game of a double-header he won by the score of 3 to 1; in the second game he pitched a shut-out, winning for twelve innings not a hit was made, thus making a world's record; in the remaining three innings Stahr allowed but two hits, losing the contest 1 to 0 by an error of the first baseman. This young player has pitched remarkably ball all season, despite the fact that Anderson finished last in the race. His requisites are lots of speed with a quick-breaking ball, and a cool head. Stahr returned to the Roanoke Virginia League Club at the end of the Carolina season, having been loaned by that club to Anderson.

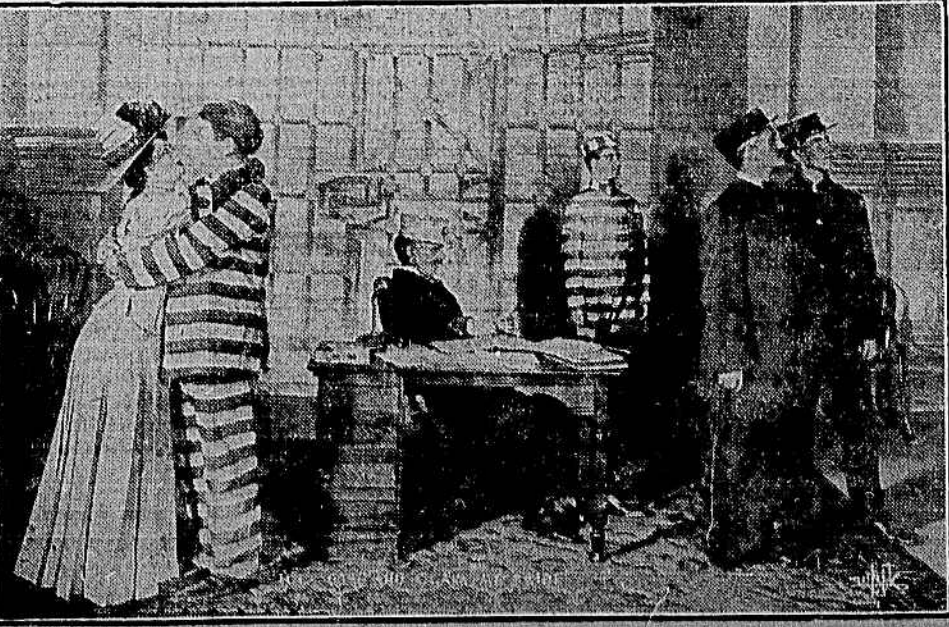
Death of Charles K. Fownes.
As Sunday, the 30th day of August, closed, so also did the eventful life of Charles Kopetsky Fownes, one of the best known and most popular coaches of later days. He was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent coaching families of the past century. His father was the much-loved Edwin Fownes, better known as "Daddy" Fownes, whose death in London was the cause of universal sorrow among both the lowly bus drivers and the titled patrons of coaching, all of whom were proud to know him as a charming companion and sterling friend.

"Charley" Fownes, as he was affectionately known to his many friends, was thirty-five years old and the youngest of a family of sixteen children. The male members of the family had all followed in the footsteps of their father, being identified with most of the coaching enterprises running out of London and on the continent. "Daddy" Fownes' services as a guide were much in demand at first, and even in

his schoolboy days there were few who could excel him in sounding the horn. When it came time for him to climb up "on the perch," he was the proudest lad that had ever sounded "a yard of tin." He had traveled all over the continent and in this country, wherever coaching was an institution, engaging the attention of sportsmen. "Charley" Fownes came to this country in 1893, when he was one of the promoters of a coach on the road between the World's Fair Grounds and the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. His many coaching experiences and his faculty of relating them, coupled with his genial personality, made him a welcome guest whenever "good fellows" got together. The funeral took place from Mr. Fownes' late residence, No. 7 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and his remains were interred in St. Michael's Episcopal burying-ground.

Wise Sayings of Great Men.
You may think twice before you speak, and even then have a few thoughts coming. —Cicero.
Fast friends are those who are slow to anger. —James Potter.
The clinging nature is sometimes illustrated by the way a man hangs onto his money. —Willie Keeler.
Appreciate the good things of life, but don't let them swallow you. —Edwin Hymann.
Popularity isn't always worth the price. —August Herrman.
The rolling stone never makes an uphill fight. —Charles Hickman.
The man who has money to burn has no difficulty in meeting his match. —Frank Farrell.
Nailing a life won't always keep it down. —Ned Hanlon.

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